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evangelist's words he seems to us both to slander the common people and to misinterpret a very plain text. The title of the book is a misnomer. If the author's strictures are "quiet hints," what would be the full expression of his thoughts? If these utterances are gentle taps, what would be sledge-hammer blows? If these paragraphs are just the gentle cooings of a dove, the roar of the lion would split the welkin. Still we should be glad to see these *Quiet Hints* in the hand of every pastor, ministerial student, and layman in all the land.

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*Akten des Fünften Internationalen Kongresses katholischer Gelehrten zu München* vom 24. bis 28. September 1900. (Freiburg: Herder, 1901; pp. 524; M. 8.)—*Études de théologie et d'histoire*, publiées par les professeurs de la faculté de théologie protestante de Paris en hommage à la faculté de théologie de Montauban à l'occasion du tricentenaire de sa fondation. (Paris: Fischbacher, 1901; pp. 360; fr. 10.) The proceedings of the International Congress of Catholic Scholars for 1900 comprise in a volume of 500 pages the addresses pronounced before the entire assembly and abstracts of the papers read in the several sections. Of the latter there are 251, the greater number of which (180) are in German, while the others are in French, English, Italian, Spanish, and Latin. The work done in the ten sections includes papers on the science of religion, philosophy, the science of rights and of society, general history, the history of culture and art, orientalia, philology, archæology, epigraphy, mathematics, and the natural sciences. The keynote of the council respecting science appears to be its subordination to the dogmas of the church. Dr. Grauert, in the opening address, congratulates the assembly on the union in a common labor of men who know how to harmonize the spirit of "free" scientific research with the idea of the divine authority in the church; and Professor Lapparent, the president of the congress, in discussing its general work, hopes that it may "promote a movement toward science that runs no risk of going wrong because it remains constantly respectful of the teachings and traditions of the church." How science may be "promoted" in such a subordination one may learn from the procedure of the church in the cases of Copernicus and Galileo. The abstracts of the papers read before the several sections are tantalizingly meager, and in a brief notice like this their titles cannot

be given.—The most important paper in the second work is that by the late Professor Sabatier on the doctrine of expiation and its historic evolution. A review of the biblical doctrine, including the Old Testament notion of sacrifice, the moral doctrine of the prophets, the gospel of Jesus, the Pauline theory of redemption, the doctrine of the epistle to the Hebrews, and the Johannine teaching, is followed by a historical sketch of the ecclesiastical doctrine. The attempt to cover so much ground in an article of seventy-five pages compels a brevity of treatment that is very unsatisfactory. This is particularly apparent in the examination of the Pauline teaching, which is confined to three pages. The other important papers are: “Étude comparative de l’enseignement de S. Paul et de S. Jacques sur la justification par la foi,” by Professor Ménégos; “Les sources des récits du premier livre de Samuel sur l’institution de la royauté israélite,” by Adolphe Lods; “Michel Nicolas critique biblique,” by Professor Stapfer; and “De la valeur du mithriacisme comme facteur religieux du monde antique,” by Professor Jean Réville.—ORELLO CONE.

*New Wine Skins.* Present-Day Problems. (Boston: The Morning Star Publishing House, 1901; pp. x+302; \$1.50.) This volume contains ten lectures delivered before the Maine ministers’ institute at Cobb Divinity School, Lewiston, Me., September, 1900. The lecturers were J. H. W. Stuckenberg, F. C. Robinson, C. S. Patten, A. T. Salley, A. W. Anthony, B. F. Hayes, and C. M. Sheldon. The subjects of the lectures cover the fields of sociology, natural science, philosophy, biblical interpretation, and the practical work of the minister. The aim of the lectures has not been to put forth new and startling theories, but to state in a popular way some of the more assured results of modern investigation and to indicate their bearing on the practical work of the ministry. For this reason the book will be found helpful and stimulating to the busy pastor who has found his time so much taken up with parish duties that he has been unable to keep abreast of the newer movements of thought. Dr. Stuckenberg’s three lectures on sociology not only remove several misconceptions as to what that study really is, but they form a very good elementary introduction to that important and growing science. These lectures alone ought to be worth the price of the book.—W. R. SCHOEMAKER.

*The Meditations, and Selections from the Principles of René Descartes.* Translated from the Original Texts by John Veitch, LL.D. (Chicago: